The whole imments stock of Summer wear, such as white DRILLS, DECKS, LINENS, MARISHILLES COTTONADES, ALFRACAS, DRAFD ZUES, SLIKS, &c. &c. &c. &t. EVANN' EXTENSIVE CLOTHERS WARM-BOUNDES, Nos. off and dol' Fulton st., is now being sold at merely nominal prices, regardless of cost.

LINES DISPERS, as IGW as \$50 White DUCK COARS (very fine) 1 00
Fine MARSHILLES VESTS. 5 00
Black ALFRACA SOUTS. 5 00
Light CASHWERE SCITS 6 00
Fine ALFRACA COATS. 2 00

ke., ke., ke., At Evans' Nos. 66 and 65 Fulton-st., Between Gold and Cliff-sts.

FLAGS-BUNTING AND SILK. Edges's First Precious First Charakara, No. 1 Gold Chop. 3 Jan N. Stearns's, No. 60 Cedar st. Nearly opposite the Post Office, And No. 5 Broadway.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD. PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely pure made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the suritions and polarists qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, sikalies, or any corrupting lagredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains two on an much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Masic. Sold also at No. 418 6th-st., one door above 27th-st.; No. 329 oth-sv., near 24th-st., and No. 275 8th-sv., near 24th-st., No. 329 oth-sv., near 24th-st., and No. 375 8th-sv., near 24th-st. No. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the city.

Dayies & Co.

COOL UNDERSHIRTS, &C. Buy only at PEREGO's popular Stores, Nos. 61 Nassau-st. and 175 Broadway.

FIREWORKS AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT. S. D. ROBERTS of No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Court-land-sta., has reduced the price of Fireworks all of one-half, and even less than those of bogos makers: therefore there can be no excuse for those neglecting to celebrate the Anniversary of our Glorious Independence. Remember too Uxion Daror, No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Courtlandt. This only store selling Fireworks where James's Rifled Cannon can be seen.

FOUTH OF JULY.

No. 555 Broadway.
The most delicious and invigorating Creams and Ices, including Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemen, Chocolate, Pine Apple. Fruit Ices, Orange, Strawberry, Ruspberry, and Pine Apple. EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES,

Celebrated for simplicity, durability, and efficiency for family and manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted. Office, 510 B dway. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Reliable, Harmless, and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barelay at Sold and applied at BATCHELOU'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond at

MILITARY SHOULDER-BRACES AND ABDOMI-NAL Supporters Commingo, -A new and superior article at Mansa & Co.'s Truss Office, No. 2 Vessy-st., Aster House. GROVER & BAKER'S

CREEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, MILY AND MANCPACTURING USE. 425 Broadway, N.Y. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling, Pre-and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggie

## New-York Daily Tribuna

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but us a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to

Advertise, Advertise.

THE TRIBUNE, having a larger circulation than any other newspaper, is the best medim through which to reach all parts of the country. Merchants, Manufacturers. Landowners, &c., who have not been in the habit of advertising, will do well to try it. Advertisements inserted in WEEKLY TRIBUNE at \$1 25 per line [nothing less than \$5]; in DAILY TRIBUNE at 10 cts. per line; in SEMI-WEEKLY at 25 cts. per line.

Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Africa, will close to-morrow morning, at 94 o'clock.

It is distinctly stated, upon good authority, garding the written safeguard given by Gen. Butler to citizens of Virginia, and in destroying their property.

The blockade of the Chesapeake is said to be very loose. A brig lately passed the Capes, in open day, unmolested, although she showed no colors, and was not brought to till she arrived off Acquia Creek.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 19th of June, has reached Fort Kearney. The Republican State Convention was in ses sion: Leland Stanford was nominated for Governor; a platform was adopted indorsing the Administration and denouncing Secession. The mourning for the death of Judge Douglas was

There is a report from Richmond that, previous to its adjournment the other day, the Legislature of Maryland, in secret session, passed an ordinance of Secession. This is a false report, of course; no such act could have been passed without the knowledge of the many faithful Union men in the Legislature, and we should not have first heard of it by way of Richmond. But wicked and foolish as the Secessionists of Maryland undoubtedly are, we do not believe they are foelish enough to attempt an act so suicidal as such an ordinance.

The steamer Etna, from Liverpool on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th ult., arrived at this port yestesday, with three days later news. The London Times does not commend the sending of troops to Canada; The London Post says the movement is an ordinary matter of routine. and would have attracted no notice had not the Great Eastern been chartered, thus calling attention to the matter. A French fleet, under Admiral Reynaud was about to sail, and will visit New-York, Charleston, and other American ports. France has recognized the Kingdom of Italy, and diplomatic relations will shortly be resumed Spain announces that she will preserve a strict neutrality in reference to the war in America. The Hammonia, from Southampton on the 19th of June, also arrived last evening.

The Richmond Enquirer has usually been supposed to be a civilized newspaper, though a bad one. That it would always, or even ordinarily, tell the truth could not be expected; but that it should add to lying the most atrocious barbarity is too much. Nevertheless, the following paragraph appears in its issue of June 21, purporting a to be an account of an affair which took place

car Winchester, Penn; Col. J. S. Hoge, with 130 mounted rangers, killed 23 Yankees,

and braught their scalps to the Quartermaster. He routed the

The idea that Col. J. B. Hoge, or any other Virginia Colonel, has been so rash as to attack twenty-three Yankees with only one hundred and thirty men is preposterous enough. The paragraph shows, however, the Christian spirit of the paper named, and of the community which gives it such support as it enjoys. If the Virginians are really determined to take scalps it might be well for them to go a little deeper and supply themselves with brains.

Our rebellious brethren of Secessiondom having ruthlessly ruined themselves and their neighbors, find consolation in picturing to themselves the grass-grown streets of New-York, silent and desolate, her citizens famished and destitute, her ships rotting at the wharves, and Broadway corner lots going a begging. How true to fact this delineation of our destitution is may be inferred from the Assessment Rolls of the Tax Commissioners, which we print this morning, by which it appears that while the real estate has declined a trifle in value in the first four and the Seventeenth Wards, the aggregate valuation shows at \$406,955,665, against \$397,883,869 last year, an improvement of \$10,544,586. Personal property, in a total of \$174,624,306, shows the triffing decrease of \$4,123,531 97, most of it, no doubt, in Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and other State bonds, out of which the rascally Secessionists are trying hard to swindle us. But in spite of the repudiation and downright robbery of our Southern customers we have a hard capital of \$581,579,971, and poor as we are with such a substantial pile, and unlimited resources to back it, we fancy the Empire City can spare a few more shot from her locker to help Uncle Sam whip the rebels back into the Union, and teach them the impropriety of running off and repudiating their honest debts, whether of a patriotic or pecuniary nature.

THE NATION'S WAR-CRY.

Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there on the 20th of July! BY THAT DATE THE PLACE MUST BE HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARMY!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have still more decided assurances from foot on the sacred soil of Virginia. Two regimeats of Ohio troops left Camp Dennison on Sunday for the Old Dominion; two Indiana regiments followed on Monday, and two others are ready to march at the word. Several companies of Cavalry are on the point of taking the route to the scene of conflict. All are comshooters accompany each regiment. The finest enthusiasm animates every man. The people surely do not lag.

Colonel Stone is not at Harper's Ferry, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. He had not reached Point of Rocks at the latest accounts.

The roads to Fairfax Court-House are so badly obstructed by trees, and so threatened by masked batteries, that it is not at present practicable to attempt an advance by them.

All remains quiet at Mathias Point, No rebels are seen there, and no batteries show themselves. The rebel steamer George Page is expected to attack the Freeborn, and the Pocahontas will at once attend to the matter.

Baltimore was yesterday again greatly excited. Before daylight, detachments of artillery and infantry occupied the city, all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, except the Mayor, were arrested and taken to Fort Mc Henry. Many rumors of discovered plots were in circulation, but nothing definite is yet known. Gen. Banks issued a proclamation giving his reasons for the step taken, and disclaiming all that the arrest of Col. Allen at Fortress Mon- of Baltimore, saying that as soon as a loyal roe was caused by his insubordination, in disre- citizen could be found who would impartially "way as well as t'other" would appear to be execute the Police laws, the military force would be withdrawn. The search for arms is still

Deserters from the rebel army at Yorktown state that an attack upon Newport News was positively intended on Saturday night, but that a heavy rain prevented it. About 4,500 of the rebels, including a strong body of cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery, advanced from Yorktown. The 4th Massachusetts Regiment remained at Newport News on account of this

On Saturday, a skirmish took place at Bowners, Va., a place twelve miles from Cheat River bridge, between parties of the 15th and 16th Ohio and 1st Virginia Regiments, and a company of Rebel Cavalry. The latter, supposing that they were the stronger party, attacked the National troops, and were routed, losing several men, including the Lieutenant of the Company. On our side one man, a member of the 15th Ohio Regiment, was lost.

From Missouri we learn that a rebel brigadiergeneral and two rebel colonels have gone from Memphis, with a large quantity of arms, toward Arkansas. At Maysville, Ark., there are said to be 30,000 stand of arms and from 6,000 to 7,000 troops. Gov. Jackson has been heard from at Stockston, with only 2,000 men, partially armed.

Kansas troops guard the outlets from Missouri on the border of Kansas and the Indian Territory, and Col. Siegel's Regiment from Springfield will with them hem in the retreating functionary, who, with all his force, will probably soon be captured. Some of Jackson's men seized Judge Liery, an aged Union Iman, and tying him to a

tree inhumanly murdered him. It is reported at Independence that 10,000 State troops crossed the Marais des Cygnes, a branch of the Osage River, 100 miles south of the place named, and that they had there encamped, intending to make a stand. The National troops, 3,000 strong, were twenty miles in their rear, and a collision is probable.

We learn from Fort Kenrney that some excitement prevailed at Denver on the 27th of June. Then the Secessionist force, strength not stated, set out from their camp, twenty miles up Cherry Creek, for the purpose of taking Forts Wise and Garland. Their movements were watched, but there was no organized body to oppose them, and there appeared to be no remedy against the inroad.

We are assured from a trustworthy source totally independent of our former advices that Senator Hunter of Virginia was in our city-dis guised of course-between the 15th and 20th of June. We shall yet be able to bring the new Compromise intriguers into the clear light of day. guity in future, and for hiding the truth, this the only inventor of a machine of signal utility

WE MUST CONQUER OR SUCCUME. Whether the Rebel States and the Loyal States of the American Union are hereafter to exist under one Government or as two independent nations, it is a geographical necessity that they shall forever lie side by side without any stronglymarked physical barrier to divide them, and that their people, having a common origin, speaking the same tongue, and possessing many other salient points of resemblance, must always maintain intimate social and commercial relations with each other.

For a long series of years, the majority of the people of these two sections of the country, or, certainly the leading influences in each, have been gradually adopting antagonistic policies in regard not only to Slavery, but to many other social and political subjects. From much bitter wrangling in Congress, in State Legislatures, in political conventions, in religious convocations, through the public press, and on the rostrum and the stump, they have finally taken up arms against each other on a scale which has no parallel in any war in the Western hemisphere.

In the very nature of things, it is essential to the future peace and prosperity of these sections, whether they are to live under one Government or two, that the chronic feud, which has at last broken out in a virulent war that inflames the whole Continent, shall not be patched up by a hollow truce or a superficial compromise leaving the radical cause of the controversy in full vigor, but shall be fought out until it is settled beyond doubt or cavil that the Nation is stronger than the Rebel States, or vice versa. Turning to the Loyal States, we say, that if

we cannot conquer the Rebels, then this continent is not large enough to hold the two sections in amity and peace for a half dozen years. The vast majority of the South religiously believe that the great body of the North are a mercenary, canting set of cheats in trade and hypocrites in religion, mere pedlars and swindlers, destitute of courage and all manly qualities, who dare not fight, and for each half dozen of whom one southern "gentleman" is a match whether in a guerrilla foray or a pitched battle. Now, if we hope hereafter to live on any tolerable terms with these people, either under one Constitution or two, this ingrained sentment of Southern superiority must. during this war, be washed out in the blood of the traitors below the Ohio Washington that the President is determined up- and Potomac. There is no alternative left but on nothing but the most vigorous action against to conquer them or be subdued by them. If the rebellion. The West is pushing on to set its | we yield without a contest commensurate with the greatness of the occasion and the vast armament we are putting into the field, then let us be assured that the arrogance heretofore shown toward us by the haughty South, will be but " as .. the little finger to the loins" compared with the domineering and dominating inselence and intermedding to which we shall thereafter be pletely equipped and well provisioned. Sharp- subjected. Nay more-if we yield ore iota to their demands while they stand with arms in their hands, or, upon a fair fight in the field fall to conquer them, then we must make up our minds, whether they remain in the Union or separate from it, either to be treated by them as Russia has treated Poland, and England Ireland, or, within two or three years, again take the field and vindicate our rights and our manhood at the cannon's mouth.

Shut up to this alternative, and ready to meet it, an overwhelming majority of the people of the loyal States will brook no postponement of the day of trial, no evasion of the issue, between patriotism and treason. Resolved that the pending question shall not be adjourned, they demand that the Government shall use the men and the means placed at its disposal, in settling it at the earliest possible moment and in the most effectual and decisive manner.

DELPHIC ORACLES.

One of the qualities attributed to the Delphie oracles was, that while seeming to have one meaning they were just as well adapted to exintention of interfering with the municipal affairs | press the contrary if the event should so turn out. The faculty of writing so as to " read one by a late dispatch of the Assistant Secretary. That oracular communication is as follows:

"To the Associated Press. "Washington, June 26, 1961. "The man is yet to be seen in Washington who has seen heard of the compromise alleged to have been proposed by Jeff erson Davis to the Administration. F. W. SEWARD." We venture modestly to inquire what this

means. Has the oracle a lie in its belly, or is it the square truth? If such a proposition was made no doubt it was to Mr. Lincoln or Secretary Seward, both of whom "are yet to be seen "in Washington," and probably will be seen there for some time to come; if made to any other person it is not unlikely that he also is yet to be seen in Washington, as the fact was recent. But if there has really been no such proposition why not say so in plain English, or frankly admit it if one was made? These are no times for public servants, high or low, to palter with the public in a double sense, especially in a matter so deeply interesting to the whole nation. Unfortunately the credit to be given to declarations from the State Department in respect to dealings with the enemy is much impaired by a former announcement not long ago from the same ambiguous source. In the latter part of April the public mind was agitated by a report that the Administration was treating with the Maryland traitors, and on the verge of yielding to their solicitation for a truce, armistice, or something of that sort, to disarm the nation until Congress met, and the intensity of that feeling called out the following dispatch to Simeon Draper of the Union Defense Committee: "Washington, May 1, 1861.

"SIMEON DRAPER, esg., Chairman Union Defense Committee There is not one word of truth in any of the newspaper reports of simistices made or proposed. That sort of business ceased on the 4th of March. "F. W. SEWARD." Now what was the truth? Had that sort of

business ceased on the 4th of March? Very soon after the date of this dispatch, it was revealed by Judge Campbell's publication, that "that sort of business" had not ceased on the 4th of March, but, on the contrary, for nearly the whole of the month of March, Mr. Seward was carrying it on, by an indirect negotiation for the surrender of Sumter with the Confederate Commissioners, through Judge Campbell and Judge Nelson. That sort of business the people hoped would cease on the 4th of March; but they were doomed to be deceived and disappointed, and Sumter was lost because the business did not cease on the 4th of March. Judge Campbell's disclosure proves how little faith can be reposed in announcements from the State Department respecting negotiations with Southern dispatch seems to have suggested greater ambi-

second dispatch is a gem. What does it contradict ? It is headed by the printers &s a contradiction of the reported peace proposition; but read the dispatch, and is anything contradicted? If it shall hereafter be proved that such a proposition was received, will not the nimble Secretary chuckle, and say that he never denied it, but rather affirmed the fact, by stating that the man is yet to be seen in Washington who has seen and heard the proposed compromise? Will he not say that the alleged contradiction was the mere heading set up by stupid printers, and believed by dull readers, but his own words were no contradiction? While seeming to contradict the report, the Secretary neither affirms nor denies it. Why this ambiguity? The times require plain truth and fair dealing with the public by all Government officials. Neither Punic faith nor Greek duplicity are suited to the American people, or becoming to their officials. In respect to dealings with the enemy, and whatever concerns the peace and preservation of the Republic, they want the truth, the whole truth, and above all, nothing but the truth. Silence they will respect, but dissembling will call forth stern rebuke. What, then, is the truth about this matter? The publie have a right to know, in plain and distinct terms, whether any proposition for peace or compromise has been received by the President or Secretary of State from Jeff. Davis, and what the Administration are doing about it. They want plain English, and no diplomatic tricks. Since the Assistant Secretary has volunteered to speak on this subject, let him speak plainly.

HOW THE REBELLION IS UPHELD.

The St. Louis State Journal, a Secession organ, cheers its disciples with the following:

"We could, were we so inclined, occupy whole columns of our space, daily, with the frightful wailings
of our New-York cotemporaries about the war and its
enormous cost, and the frequent speculations for raising the wind for the holy cause of subjugating the
South. We find one of the leading journals referred
to, day after day, for a month at a stretch, with all its
force and subtle ingenuity, advocating a vigorous proscution of the war, no matter at what cost. All at
once a change comes over the suicit of his dream and once a change comes o'er the spirit of his dream, and the editor of The Tribuse craves for peace at any price, even to the recognition of the independence of the rebel South."

The St. Louis Republican once maintained the character of an henorable and high-toned journal. Here is an article from its issue of the 29th ult :

emphatically, "would a speedy and honorable peace-a real peace-be hailed with more heartfelt glatness than by us." Nay, more: "It the trailors prove teo strong to be subjugated, we are for peace on their terms, rather than a useless continuance of the war." -These sentences are wrested from our arti-

cle of the 17th ult. on "True and False Peace," wherein we said:

"Nowhere on earth would a speedy and honorable Peace—a real Peace—be hailed with more heartfelt gladness than by as. If the traitors prove too strong to be subjugated, we are for Peace on their terms rather than a useless continuance of the War. But a Peace which solves none of the problems raised by the War-a Peace which should leave the authors of this war at liberty to foment another at pleasure, with sub-stantial encouragement to do so such mockery and mirage of peace we cannot but regard as the greatest

Such was the spirit of our article-such its drift and purport-to protest against any such Peace as the compromisers are now intriguing for-against any Peace which leaves the great questions raised by the War unsettled-any Peace which would involve the seeds of future rebellion and war. Would the man who garbled our language as above hesitate to forge another's name on a note upon very moderate temptation !

TEST OF GENTILITY.

Carlyle is never weary of ringing the changes on the testimony of a witness on the trial of Thursell for treason, which ran thus:

Counsel.—What is the character of Mr. C.?

Witness.—O, very respectable.

Counsel.—What do you mean by respectable?

Witness.—He kept a gig.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow of the Confederate Army, in the fullness of his generous heart, issued orders that his forces should be supplied with liberal rations of Whisky and Tobacco. Some ity, overruled this order, in deference to the leanness of the Confederate Treasury; which, considering that the Confederate soldiers get no pay -pot even redemptionless shinplasters-strikes us as not the fair thing. Gen. Pillow submits. but not without grumbling. He observes that the Confederate soldiers, being gentlemen, are accustomed to plenty of Whisky and Tobacco. If any one has hitherto been puzzled to distinguish gentlemen from plebeians, let him doubt no longer. Here is a practical test that has the great merit of being at once unerring and always on hand. Whoever wants to know whether an individual before him is or is not of the blue blood of Chivalry, has only to set before him a keg of Old Bourbon and a plug of Niggerhead, and ask him to help himself. If he proceeds to lift the keg to his knees and apply his lips tenaciously to the bung-hole, sucking for dear life until breath and strength are exhausted, and then, setting down the keg, he fills his mouth with the kindred solace grown on the fat intervales of lower Virginia, his patent of gentility is made out, and is henceforth beyond dispute. Thus tested and stamped genuine, we venture to assert that Gens. Beauregard and Pillow command the most gentlemanly armies in existence.

REAPERS AND PATENTS.

Mr. C. H. McCormick, of the Reaper, in reference to our recent article opposing the extension of his patent or patents, states these facts: 1. That his original patent for a Reaper, is sued in 1834, expired in 1848, and was never renewed. This invention, whatever its value, is now public property, as free to any one as to

2. His second patent, for various improvements on this Reaper, was issued in 1845, and expired in 1859, without renewal; so that all the improvements covered by that patent are now likewise free to all mankind.

3. His third patent, for additional improvements on the Reaper, was issued in 1847; and it is this patent, and this only, of which he is now asking an extension, such as has been granted to his only original rival, Mr. Obed Hussey, The granting of his prayer will in nowise limit or affect the right of the public, to use without payment his original invention, with all the improve ments patented by him prior to the year 1847, but only his improvements covered by his patents issued in that year. Meantime, the country is full of rival (alleged) improvements on his original machine, and rivaling his own later imtraitors. The flat contradiction of the Draper provements, among which the public can take their choice. Mr McCormick claims that he is

who has never been accorded an extension of his patent thereon, or any part of it.

4. He claims that his large profits, of which so much has been said, have been made as an extensive manufacturer of reaping and other agricultural machinery, in good part based upon inventions which have for years been as free to others as to him. To charge these profits in gross to his latest patent or patents, and thereon base an argument against their extension, he argues would be unfair and unjust.

-We infer that Mr. McCormick will continue to make Reapers extensively, and at a liberal profit, no matter what may be the fate of his present application, and that the making of A Neglectful Blockading Squadron. Reapers is a pretty good business, not for Mr. McCormick only, but for his rivals as well. Let the Commissioner hear fairly what is said on all sides, and then do justice, not to inventors only, but to the public as well.

The Herald is a journal that there is no use in correcting, because it cares nothing for accuracy in its statements. The following is a fair sample of its random assertions:

"Three months ago, some of our most radical Republican party journals, The N. Y. Tribunk at the head of them, pleaded earnessly from day to day in favor of quietly permitting the revolted States to try the experiment of an independent Government. At that time, we suspect, there was a voice or two in the Cabinet of which The Tribune was but the

-Neither THE TRIBUNE nor any other journal favored any such experiment "three months " ago," nor at any time since the present Cabinet was formed. We did advocate, six or seven months ago, a peaceable dismission of the disaffected States, provided their people should, by a fair and unconstrained vote, evince an inexorable purpose to leave the Union, and provided all things were done decently and in order; and to this end we favored the call of a National Convention. But the conspirators could not carry off the great body of the Southern People without stealing forts, custom-houses, mints, arsenals, armories, &c., and thus fomenting insurrection, anarchy and civil war; and thus all idea of a peaceful separation was dissipated-not by us, but by them. They chose their own course; we accept their choice. The bombardment of Fort Sumter stifled the call for a National Convention: when that fort, and all others, shall have been quietly surrendered to the Federal authority, we shall be ready again to consider the propriety of calling a National Conventionbut not now.

A correspondent, after reminding us that our troops crossed the Potomac at Washington more than five weeks ago, and that their outposts have since been carried Southward, on the whole about ten miles, asks how long, at this rate, it will take the army to reach Richmond. If our querulous querist had only taken the trouble to consult any authentic map of Virginia he would have learned that it was 130 miles from the Potomac to Richmond, and that a forward movement at the rate of two miles per week, will, if our columns meet with no serious check, take them to the capital of the Old Dominion in just sixty-five weeks from the time they crossed the Long Bridge, or, say about the 1st of September, 1862.

The letters received by Amoe A. Lawrence of Boston from Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, asking for the means of arming the Unionists of East Tennessee, thus enabling them to hold their ground against the traitors, are denounced as forgeries. Senator Johnson never wrote them, and they were doubtless concocted by some scoundrelly Secessionist, intent on raising a clamor against Senator Johnson and the Union cause. We haven't yet heard of any one proposing to punish Mr. Lawrence for receiving and giving credence to those letters; and-not being an editor-he is very likely to escape.

The following statement is published on the authority of Col. Forney in The Press :

"Intelligence was received at the War Department to-day, that Gen. Lee had left the Rebel Army in disgust, and was

And why should be not bave it ! Or rather why should be not be made a Brigadier-General, or even a Major-General? Emory has not only been taken into the service, but has been promoted, and why not Les also? Indeed, the claim of Lee, as a deserter from both armies, would be overwhelming.

We have received from members of one of the regiments now at Newport News, some ardent complaints of the food supplied to them, which is said to be bad in quality and deficient in quantity, all through the fault of the regimental Quartermaster, as of course it must be. Similar complaints are also made of the regimental surgeon. We decline to publish these complaints in detail, and suggest that they should be addressed to the Colonel, who will doubtless cause them to be investigated by a Court-Martial.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE MOUNT WASHINGTON COLS LEGIATE INSTITUTE.-The Commencement exercises of the class of 1861, the eighteenth school year, took place yesterday, at the Marble Church in Fourth street, near Washington square. The exercises consisted of coloquies and lorations of the graduates, the intervals being filled by music by Prof. Benjamin. Two orations, "Fashionable Heathenism," by Chas. Theo, Oxx, and "Our Flag," by L. H. Fowler, elicited the most hearty applause. After the distribution of diplomas, an address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster. The following young gentlemen are the graduates of 1961:

A. H. Baldwin, L. H. Fowler, J. O. Fowler, Jr., R. J. Foster, Maler N. Gourisy, John Clark Gwyser, Chas. Theodors Oxx, Henry Worster Fiell, Oren E. Wilson, Geo. Van Wyck, James Lyman Frice, Valedictorian.

The exercises, throughout, were of the most satis-

factory character, and reflect the highest credit upon the Principals, G. W. Clark, A. M., and James Fanning, A. M. Notwithstanding the general prostration in business, and the down-town location, the Institute is in the most flourishing condition.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS .- The children of the Twenty-fourth street school will present a stand of guide colors to Col. Innis, 36th Regiment, at Riker's Island, to-day. The steamboat Major Anderson will leave Peck Slip at 91 o'clock, and Tenth street, at 10 o'clock, to convey the children and friends to the

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL .- A festival will take place at the Murray Hill Baptist Church (the Rev. S. A. Corey's), in Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this evening, when an address from a distinguished young officer, who was in the battle at Big Bethel, Capt. Gilpatrick of Col. Duryce's Zouaves,

The Overland Mail.

St. Joseph, Monday, July 1, 1861.

The first daily overland mail coach left here this morning at 9 o'clock full of passengers and heavily laden with mail matter.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The President Will Not Compromise. THE COMMAND OF THE PEOPLE OBEYED. THE LAWS WILL BE ENFORCED

The Indiana Column Heading for Richmond.

THE ARREST OF COL. ALLEN.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SUPPLY OF ARMS.

NEW MILITARY PROVISIONS.

There is No Deficiency Whatever. A BALTIMORE STEAMER MISSING.

SUPPOSED SEIZURE BY THE REBELS

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 1, 1861. THE PRESIDENT FIRM AGAINST COMPROMISE.

We are enabled to verify and emphasize our declaration of yesterday, that there will be no reference to any compromise, nor will the question of Convention be even alluded to, in the President's message. We think we are not wrong in stating that the President occupies the very highest ground in asserting the power of the Government. All that the country can ask of him, beyond this, is to be, in fact, what he is in office-the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and apply his vigorous determination, of which he has ample stores, when aroused, to the prosecution of the war.

THE WESTERN COLUMN HEADING FOR RICHMOND. The Western column is likely to monopolize the glory of an advance. The Indiana treeps have already reached Beverley, and are heading toward that center of all interest and attraction, Richmond. Take courage, men of war. The blazonry of our stripes and stars shall yet float, under a July sun, upon the hights of Shockoe Hilla. THE CHESAPEAKE BLOCKADE NEGLECTED.

The brig More, lately arrived here with a cargo of ice from New York, brings curious news as to the effectiveness of the blockade of the Chesapeake. She passed the Capes in open daylight; saw the fleet lying off Old Point, and continued up the Bay without displaying her celors; nor til she had arrived off Acquis Creek did any vessel of the blockading squadron take any notice of her. At that place the Pawnee brought her to and seut a best on board. The officer in command, expressing astonishment that the brig's papers were not indersed, reported to his superior, who also boarded the brig. As there was no reason to suspect the Captain of illegal intention ne was sent on his way, and the Pawnee's boat took back an acceptable load of ice. But suppose this craft had been engaged in carrying arms or munitions of war, she could have taken them up the York or Rappahannock Rivers and no one would have been the wiser. In what sense is this an effective blockade?

THE ARREST OF COL. ALUEN.

There is no doub? that the statements witich have been made by your correspondents and others, touching insubordination and wanton-injuries to the persons and property of residents at Hampton and in the vicinity are only too well founded. The regiments most in fault are said to be Col. Allen's and Col. Carr's. The view taken by THE TRIBUNE of the arrest of Col. Allen is probably the correct one. His latest offense was burning a wheat-field, and taking mea in custody who were armed with protection from Gen. Butler, whether wisely or not, it was hardly within the province of a colonel to decide. In a word, he was himself guilty of insubordination, as he has allowed his men to be, and Gen. Butler did rightly in striking at the root of the difficulty. It is only to be hoped that he will follow up the matter, and, by summary measures, put a stop to proceedings which disgrace our army.

NEW MILITARY PROVISIONS.

· Among the provisions of the Military bills to be introduced into the Senate by Gen. Wilson, will be one reducing the term of culistment for the new regiments added to the regular army to three years, and offering a bounty. Without such inducements, it mights be difficult to attract men to the regular in place of the volunteer service. By another provision, the number of Generals will be increased so as to give the regular army three Major-Generals instead of two, and six Brigadiers instead of four, and still further to increase the number of each class in the valunteer corps.

GEN. FREMONT'S COMMESSION. Major-General John C. Frement received his

ommission to-day in the regular army. The only other Major-General so commissioned is Gsu. McClellan, to whom he therefore ranks next. Our other Major-Generals are in the

GEN. BUTLER AND ARMY OFFICERS. For some reason Gen. Butler is in great disfavor with the officers, both regular and volun-

THE BIG BETHEL AFFAIR. There are no signs of a Court of Inquiry inte the Big Bethel affair.

FORTRESS MONROE COMMISSARIAT. The Commissariat at Fort Monroe is reported excellent.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF COL. STONE. Notwithstanding to the contrary, which will doubtless be telegraphed hence, Col. Stone, at last advices, so far from having occupied Harper's Ferry, had not reached Point of Rocks. His headquarters were a few miles below. The New-York Ninth is with him, as his advanced

guard. THE ROADS TO FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE The roads leading to Fairfax Court-House are said to be much incumbered with trees, and so

frequently commanded by masked batteries,